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Grundzüge der Psychologie, von HERMANN EBINGHAUS. Veit & Comp., Leipzig, 1902. pp. 321-694.

We have here at last the second half of the writer's psychology. Although avowedly but an introduction, it is copious. The writer first treats of the soul, its concepts, names, organ, seat, relations to the body, and consciousness and unconsciousness. In the second book, the structure and function of the nervous system is given about 70 pages. The third book treats the simplest psychic forms, beginning with the eye and passing to hearing and the lower senses. It also treats sensations in their general laws, space, time, unity, threshold, and finally and very briefly, concepts, feeling and will, comprising about 300 pages. The fourth book, about 120 pages, is devoted to the general laws of psychic life, such as attention, memory, association, reproduction, habit, etc.

The Mental Functions of the Brain. An investigation into their localization and their manifestation in health and disease. By BERNARD HOLLANDER. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1901. pp. 507.

On the basis of the clinical records of eight hundred cases of localized brain derangements, this Freiburg physician attempts to reinstate phrenology. After a survey of the present state of mental science, he discusses first the pathology of melancholy with reference to the seat of the lesion in cases of injury, tumors, inflammatory disease, hemorrhage, symmetrical atrophy, cranial abnormality and psychic blindness. In the next chapters mania is treated in its various forms with suspicion, persecution, kleptomania, etc. Localization for words, number, color blindness, the centers of exaltation, mimicry, sympathy, veneration, and finally the cerebellum, are discussed, together with the relations between brain and skull and the significance of cranial contours, the doctrine of free will, etc. The history of the discoveries of Gall, Spurzheim and Combe are treated, and the disrepute of phrenology described to ignorant professionals. The opposition to phrenology by Spencer, Bastian, Flechsig, Minot, and especially Comte is treated, and finally testimony as to the truth and usefulness of phrenology by a score of medical men is adduced. A concluding chapter sums up the evidences as showing that the frontal lobe is the seat of the intellect, the parietal of the emotions, the temporal of the propensities, and the occipital of the affections. The all pervasive error of the work is the neglect of negative cases where the specific organ is morbidly affected without injury to the faculty there located.

Relation of Psychology to Music, by E. F. BARTHOLOMEW. Rock Island, Ill., 1899. pp. 310.

These lectures, originally given in the Augustana Conservatory of

the body's position (81) is a misleading phrase. . . . On pp. 93-4 there is a confusion of clang-color and an alleged 'extensity' element in tones. A reference to Stumpf's treatment in the *Tonpsychologie* should clear up the matter. . . . "It . . . is very improbable that any cerebral distinction results from the slight difference of the retinal images" (99). Then how is stereoscopy possible? . . . A bare statement of the "psycho-physic law" is given, without any reference to its significance. It is, however, difficult to see just what such a law can mean when applied to heterogeneous "intensity elements" which are different for different sensations (111). . . . Wundt is made to call affection an 'attribute' (114), without any reference to his most recent position (*cf. Grundriss*) which makes the affections separate elements.

Kraft Ebing is written for Kraft Ebing, Théodor for Theodule Ribot, Hanssen for Hansen, Nicholls for Nichols, Thomas for Anstruther-Thomson. Z. Stern for L. Stern. Taste buds are not confined to the circumvallate papillæ (v 58), but are to be found both on the anterior surface of the tongue and on the epiglottis. . . . "Other cells support the inner and outer 'organs of Corti'" (51). But the organ of Corti includes the rods of Corti, the inner and outer hair cells and the *lamina reticularis* (Schaefer).